

free sulphur, gentian, fenugreek and charcoal, none of which said substances nor the combination of any or all of them was capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the statements borne on the labels of the packages.

On May 12, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6834. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. 7 Cases of Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9338. I. S. No. 5661-r. S. No. C-969.)

On August 24, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 7 cases of eggs, each containing 30 dozen eggs, at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 19, 1918, by the Williams Produce Co., Fargo, N. D., and transported from the State of North Dakota into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On April 12, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6835. Adulteration and misbranding of soluble saccharin. U. S. * * * v. 1 Can of Soluble Saccharin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9339. I. S. No. 2439-r S. No. W-246.)

On September 23, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one 5-pound can of soluble saccharin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken package at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 17, 1918, by the W. B. Wood Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Utah, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Soluble Saccharine."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, to wit, saccharin, and that the contents of the can differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity determined by the tests for saccharin laid down in the said Pharmacopoeia, said can or container containing a product consisting of saccharin and sugar in equal parts, and that there was not plainly stated on the can or container the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the contents thereof; and for the further reason that the strength and purity of the contents of the can fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was sold as saccharin, whereas, in truth and in fact, it consisted of saccharin and sugar in equal parts.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label, regarding the contents, was false and misleading, the true nature of the contents of said can or container being as hereinbefore alleged; misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that the statement aforesaid,

borne on the label aforesaid, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Soluble Saccharine Soluble in Cold Water Quality Guaranteed," was false and misleading, the true nature of the contents of the can or container being as hereinbefore alleged, and said article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the name of, another article, to wit, saccharin, which said article is well known in trade and commerce and the science of food chemistry, and signifies a white crystalline compound derived from toluene, a constituent of coal tar.

On June 28, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6836. Misbranding of Hall's Canker and Diphtheria Remedy. U. S. * * *
v. 5 Dozen Bottles of Hall's Canker and Diphtheria Remedy. De-
fault decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D.
No. 9340. I. S. No. 2479-r. S. No. W-245.)**

On September 21, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen bottles of Hall's Canker and Diphtheria Remedy, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Ore., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 19, 1918, by Selena D. Hall, Salt Lake City, Utah, and transported from the State of Utah into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

The article was labeled in part: "Hall's Diphtheria Remedy, an infallible remedy for Diphtheria. When Diarrhoea is caused by Canker, as in a majority of cases it is, Hall's Canker Remedy will not fail to give Relief. Hall's Canker Remedy Prevents Diphtheria. Diphtheria usually commences with sneezing, stiff neck, unusual inclination to sleep, redness of the face, eyes moist and red or with sore throat, with uneasy stinging sensation therein, attended by bad breath and vomitings. Patches of a dirty wash-leather color may be seen inside the throat, and, as experience has proven, the disease is then liable, if not arrested, to terminate fatally in a short time. Now, if, when you see these symptoms you will use Hall's Diphtheria Remedy according to directions, it will relieve you. Putrid sore throat yields readily to this remedy. Dr. Sam'l Thompson announced to the world that in smallpox, measles and canker-rash he found 'a mirror in which we may see the nature of every other disease.' Thompson says: 'I had the smallpox in 1798 and examined its symptoms with all the skill I was capable of, to ascertain the nature of the disease, and found that it was the highest stage of canker and putrefaction that the human system is capable of receiving; measles the next and canker-rash the third, canker being the first effect of all disease; that other disorders partake more or less of the same, which I am satisfied is a key to the whole; and by knowing how to remedy this we may learn how to remedy all other cases, as the same means that will put out a large fire will extinguish a candle.' Make no mistake. Be sure to get Hall's Medicines for Canker and Diphtheria. * * * We cannot say too much in behalf of Hall's Canker and Diphtheria Medicine. Having witnessed its truly marvelous effects in many dangerous cases in our own family, we would not be without it. It has an excellent name. We had two children down with diphtheria at the same time. It was stopped in one night; the sores or scales were removed next morning with a spoon handle, and two days after my children were as well as ever. If any question this testimony they can consult us on the matter. February 5, 1881. * * *"